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# EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW



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## In This Issue

**V**OLUNTEER local leaders often accomplish results in community spirit, in improving community buildings, and community cooperation far beyond believable limits. The "Saga of a Local Leader" describes what one community has done in 4-H club work and what can be accomplished through cooperative effort.

**I**N HIS discussion of "The Welfare of the Nation and the New Farm Act" Secretary Wallace says that unless we Americans take determined action now, the loss of our precious soil will present one of the most tragic episodes of our civilized life. Group action, through Federal and State governments, is needed, and the new Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act makes such group action possible.

**A** GOOD COAT of paint on farm buildings does more than improve their looks. Whiteside County, Ill., has found, in a "Paint-up, Clean-up" campaign, community pride, self-respect, confidence, and courage. That "depression feeling" has been covered with a coat of paint.

**L**OCAL club leaders are enthusiastic about their work. In "Satisfaction in Service" three local leaders in Kentucky tell what 4-H club work has accomplished for them. Although no salary is paid to them they believe that their remuneration is great, including enlarging their circle of friends, broadening their outlook on life, and the realization of the value of 4-H club work in the development of rural youth into better farmers, housewives, and citizens.

**R**IGHT thinking is as much a part of 4-H club work as the project carried by the boy or girl. George L. Farley, Massachusetts State club leader, says that club work is a "Challenge to Com-

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placency." 4-H boys and girls do not want to be imitators, but they want to mold their thinking to vocational needs and to their own satisfaction.

**I**NDIANA's oldest 4-H club project is the corn project. Worthy of its age is the interest still maintained, and its popularity is reflected in that it had the largest enrollment of the boys' projects during 1935. Indeed "The Old Corn Club" is very much alive and growing.

## On The Calendar

American Association for Adult Education, New York, N. Y., May.

National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Milwaukee, Wis., May 11-15.

Associated Country Women of the World, Washington, D. C., May 31-June 6.

National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 18-24.

National Education Association, Portland, Oreg., June 27-July 2.

Home Economics Association Meeting, Seattle, Wash., July 6-9.

**"L**AMBS Lure Club Boys" through interest and result in the stimulation of better feed and management methods. Monthly records of weight gains are considered as a part of the judging in this South Dakota project. The active participation of the 4-H club member in meetings of his club is also recognized in making final awards.

**O**LDER 4-H club boys are interested in "Ohio's Hoof and Horn Club", which they organized to maintain their interest and activity in extension programs. By raising the requirements of the usual 4-H club project these Clinton County boys have held up a high standard of excellency.

**I**N THE 8 years that garden contests have been conducted in Oklahoma the enrollment has increased from 2,783 to 6,100 and many more vegetables are now raised than formerly. In 1935, 1,159,000 quarts of vegetables were canned, \$610,000 worth of vegetables were consumed in the fresh state, and \$213,500 worth of vegetables were stored in the fresh state.

**T**HE article "Safe and Sound" relates the many things that 4-H club boys and girls have done to increase the safety of their homes in 28 counties of Minnesota.



# Saga of a Local Leader

## Fourteen Years of 4-H Leadership Inspires A Personal Expression of Community Spirit



Mrs. Phillips and her 4-H club of 16 girls organized in 1922. By 1935 the club had grown to 96 members, of whom every one completed her project.



**T**HE FIRST 4-H club of Anderson Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, was organized in May 1922 with a membership of 16 girls. These girls were from five of the nine school districts in our section of the township, and their organization was the first to work together on a local community program. In 1924 this club numbered 56 members with each of the 9 school districts contributing its share. The first boys' club was organized in 1925, and the members of that club were likewise from all of the nine districts. These clubs were constantly on the lookout for ways in which they might be of service to the community. They were the first, as a group, to use the home-talent play as a means of raising money, the proceeds to go toward the building of a community hall. In fact, we have in the past 14 years tried to instill into the lives of these boys and girls the need of community planning, community building, and, above all, community cooperation.

Quite often in the course of a club meeting one would hear the remark, "Wouldn't it be fine if we had a school where we could all work together?" And so, in 1928, it was decided to vote on a bond issue for a new consolidated

**What can an active 4-H club mean to a community? What does the leader get out of it? Mrs. D. B. Phillips, one of the 90,000 4-H leaders in the country, tells of her experiences.**

school. It carried with a two-thirds majority. In September 1929 the doors of the new school opened to the children of the nine districts. The parents were brought together in a parent-teacher association. From this organization have grown a community council and a community calendar which are the foundation of our planned activity.

In 1929 we organized the first 4-H flower club. The adults, seeing what the boys and girls were doing, organized an adult flower club in 1931, which was to be one of the extension projects of our county. The only requirements for membership in this club were to agree to grow flowers, exhibit at our local flower show, and assist in our community beautification project.

In 1930 we organized our 4-H dramatic club which has as its members the older boys and girls of the community. The group is a complete unit within itself; it supplies its own stage hands, makes its

own scenery, has its own technical crew and, of course, its own actors. Through their efforts it has been possible to equip the school with a complete stage set, a set of lockers, finance an independent farmers' institute, and contribute to the parent-teacher association, as well as many other community activities. We believe that the greatest benefit of this club is that it gives these boys and girls something constructive to do. Many of them would otherwise be idle.

The first annual banquet of our local 4-H club was held in 1930. The entire community contributed to its success. The local businessmen and merchants were generous in their donations; the flowers for the banquet tables were donated by the florist; a committee of mothers prepared the supper, and a committee of fathers assisted in serving it.

To this annual banquet are invited our own county extension agents as well as those in neighboring counties, representatives from our State university, our local and county school boards, school superintendent, presidents of both county and local farm bureaus, resident ministers, and the 4-H club members. To the older

*(Continued on page 60)*



# The Welfare of the Nation and the New Farm Act

HENRY A. WALLACE  
Secretary of Agriculture

OUR soil-conservation problem is the result of decades of neglect, abuse, waste, and shortsightedness. American civilization followed the plow westward. Apparently, there were unlimited areas of rich, fertile lands available. When one farm became unprofitable to operate, either because of erosion or soil depletion, or a combination of the two, the farmer had only to move to a new, virgin location.

American farmers have often been compelled by forces beyond their control to engage in wasteful practices. Fifty million acres of crop land in the United States have been ruined mostly within the last 100 years; probably 50 million acres more have been seriously damaged and another 100 million acres are threatened.

Unless we Americans take determined action now, this loss of our precious soil will present one of the most tragic episodes of our civilized life. In comparatively few years we have destroyed soil that nature had taken thousands of years to build. Erosion, the result of wind, water, and human ineptness, takes the topsoil away.

Soil depletion is the result of another and different process. Overworking the land removes the plant food in the soil and, although neither so devastating nor final as erosion, so robs the land of its fertility that profitable operation is impossible. With fair prices, a farmer might make some money when his cornland yields 40 to 50 bushels of corn to the acre or his cotton land 250 pounds to the acre. But when his corn yield drops to 15 or 20 bushels an acre or his cotton to 100 pounds an acre, red ink will cover his ledgers regardless of market price. Within my lifetime I have seen corn yields in some Iowa localities drop from 50 to 25 bushels an acre.

Soil erosion and soil depletion exact an annual toll running into the hundreds of millions, and more probably into the billions of dollars. In the humid Northern States alone scientists estimate that, since the settlement of these States, the losses average possibly a third of the original sulphur, a fourth of the nitrogen, a fifth of the phosphorus, and a tenth of the potassium.

What can be done about this problem? Apparently, widespread destructive forces cannot be checked by individuals

unaided by the informed, intelligent power of society as a whole. Group action, through Federal and State Governments, is needed. The new Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act makes such group action possible.

Consumers want their food and fiber supply guaranteed. Farmers want the basis of their livelihood and their way of life guaranteed. The two desires coincide. To the extent that the new act offers such a guaranty it will unquestionably serve the general welfare.

The three major objectives of the new farm act are: (1) To conserve the soil itself and its fertility through wise land use; (2) to reestablish and maintain farm income at such levels as will permit national recovery to continue; (3) to protect consumers by assuring adequate supplies of food and fiber now and in the future. As to these objectives, the prospects are excellent of attaining the first and third, but in the realm of speculation as to the second.

In 1936 we shall come as close to this goal as certain technical obstacles and the expenditure of 470 million dollars will permit, but, whether or not we reach the 1936 goal, there should be no special difficulty in reaching a reasonable long-time goal during the years ahead. As to 1936, planting already has begun in the South; seed for well-adapted varieties of soil-improvement crops may not be sufficient to plant 30 million acres; administrative problems, locally and nationally, will be complex; and individual farmers will have to be convinced that the compensation for shifting from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops will be sufficient to warrant the shift.

Since 1932, farm cash income has been increased from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to nearly 7 billion dollars annually. Adjustment of supply to demand played a dominant part in this achievement. However, in the *Hoosac Mills* case, a majority of the Supreme Court ruled that the Federal Government cannot loan its centralizing power to farmers nor make contracts with individual farmers in order to control production. The new farm act does not provide for production control, and it specifically forbids the Secretary of Agriculture from entering into contracts with farmers.

Adjustment of production was the primary consideration of the Agricultural

Adjustment Act, with soil conservation on the contracted acres as the by-product. Under the new act almost the reverse is true, with production adjustment a byproduct of soil conservation.

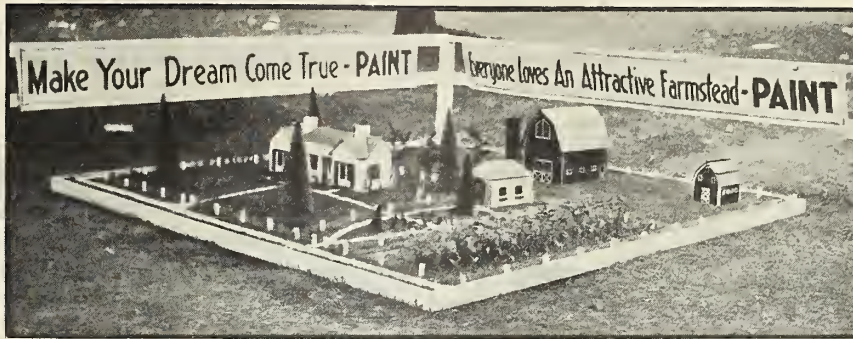
What the future effects of the new act will be is extremely difficult to predict. It is possible that serious trouble may develop in livestock prices by 1938, as the new program cannot reach livestock directly, and indirectly only through acreage shifts involving feed grains. It is anybody's guess as to just how much influence this will have on livestock production during the next 2 or 3 years.

The farmer, no matter how much he may want to cooperate in these programs, has little choice when low prices and high fixed charges compel him to put in more and more acreage in order to produce enough to meet taxes and interest. This demonstrates the economic base underlying all of this soil-conservation and consumer-protection effort. Farmers wish above all to leave their soil better than they found it; they hate soil mining.

Complicating the situation is the price factor. Possibly some farmers, when they consider the payments available under the new act and contrast them with those of a year or 2 years ago, may regard them as insufficient inducement. Then, too, without benefit of contracts with individual farmers, it will be difficult to estimate how many acres actually will be shifted from cash crops. It is more than a possibility, under this new act, that farmers may think this is just the time to plow up to the fence corners and produce cash crops to the limit. I hope that not many farmers will reach such a conclusion, for if they do, they will be only storing up trouble for themselves and their neighbors.

But it is to the interest of the Nation to have a sound land-use policy in effect. To accomplish this the Nation must make it possible for the individual farmer to take the necessary steps. That is what the new act does, and I believe there is no question that within the limitations of the Supreme Court's decision, and to the extent that farm practices can be influenced by the amount of money available, it will prove of tremendous value.





The exhibit at the county fair.

# Paint Up, Clean Up

## Put a More Cheerful Face On the Illinois Farm Home

**T**HE outstanding project in Whiteside County, Ill., during 1935 was a very successful effort to wipe out the marks left on the farm buildings by a 13-year depression. "The single excuse for conducting the campaign was the benefit derived individually and collectively by the farm families of the

grounds "clean as a new pin." This exhibit at the county fair was viewed by more people than any other exhibit.

Other features of the campaign were floats showing the beauty of the farm home shining in its new coat of paint. Similar floats took part in every parade or demonstration in Whiteside County and neighboring counties.

A summer tour was also held to demonstrate the value and advantages of paint, electricity, and landscape gardening. Five beautiful farmsteads were visited. Every newspaper in the territory supported the campaign and sent representatives on the tour.

A score card was provided for the "Whiteside farmstead improvement campaign." Sixty percent, divided as follows, was placed on the condition of farm buildings—50 points on painting or new additions, and 10 points on the repair of roofs, windows, porches, steps, and the like. The house yard came in for 10 points, if kept mowed, free from weeds, and the fences in good repair. Cleaning up the barnyard, removing tin cans, wire, old machinery, cleaning up fence rows, and properly housing farm equipment could add a possible 30 points to the score.

Local township committees designated the farmsteads on which the most improvements were made during the summer and fall months. The winner in each township was given \$10 worth of desirable trees and shrubs with which to further beautify the farm home.

The results of the campaign and contest were most amazing. A storekeeper in Milledgeville says that he sold more than 300 gallons of paint during the first 2 weeks.

"Whiteside County has long been known as 'the county with all the paint on it.' The campaign went a long way in restoring many farmsteads to their former state of excellent preservation and recognized beauty. The results are most gratifying. On one road a traveler may drive for 5 miles and find that every farm will show evidence of recent applications of paint. There is more to be done but the first long march out of the wilderness of the depression has been completed in Whiteside County", proudly remarks Adviser Shuman.



A float which told the story.

county", says County Farm Adviser F. H. Shuman.

Keeping in mind those intangible values, such as self-respect, confidence, and courage, that come to a farm family from the stimulation of a newly painted farmstead with clean yards, the program was organized and the campaign was opened. These values can never be measured in terms of dollars and cents.

The chief campaign slogan, "Even one building painted raises neighborhood property values", was followed by others equally fitting. "Make your dream come true—Paint" was another. "You'll point with pride—Paint" appealed to the self-respect of every farmer.

Among the factors which offered support to the campaign was an exhibit of a model farm home, freshly painted, the lawn smoothly mown, and the



Clean paint, clean yard, and landscaping add to the home appeal of Harry Wade's farm home.



# Satisfaction in Service

### No Salary But Big Pay

**W**HERE did I get this new pin? That's the symbol of 15 years' service as a 4-H club leader, presented to me by the State extension department, and I am proud indeed to wear it.

I am proud too of the accomplishments of the boys and girls with whom I have worked. It is indeed a joy to plan and push for the completion of projects, the development of character, the building of health, the awakening of the best in mind and heart, as well as skill of hands. There has been no depression, of spirit at least, in club work and certainly no lack of jobs to be done.

When the first home demonstration agent was employed in Garrard County she asked me to help with the first organization in our community. Several successors have come and gone, but I seem to go on, if not forever like Tennyson's brook, year after year. How can I do otherwise when I know that club work does so much good for me as well as for my youngsters?

Community cooperation means much, especially as it is often so hard to obtain. Our people have to want to do a thing before they will move, as I heard a native preacher say, so our big task has been to make them want to work together. We have accomplished a great deal, and more will be done as our club members assume their responsibilities in community life.

Twenty-five of our 4-H boys and girls have gone to college. A large percentage of these have become public-school teachers, and many of them have become excellent club leaders, their members sometimes defeating ours in the county contests, at which time I can give them hearty congratulations, for they are much like my grandchildren.

Occasionally someone asks, even after 15 years, "What do you get for being a club leader, Miss Lennie?"

"No salary". is my answer, "but big pay when you consider the thrills I get from the accomplishments of my club and its members. Club work has added to my own education, as well as to that of the boys and girls. My circle of friends has been greatly enlarged, my outlook on life broadened; and when, or if, I get so that I can no longer be an active leader, I shall have a hall of memory, beautifully

**Three women, voluntary leaders of local 4-H clubs, tell us why they serve, what they accomplish, and their personal remuneration for their time. Self-satisfaction and community spirit play an important part in the efforts of these leaders to aid others.**

lighted by the golden glow of the candles of achievement of my club members, in which to spend my remaining time."

Why shouldn't I continue a job which I consider so important to the welfare of my own and my neighbors' children and to me?—*Mrs. John Land, leader of Buckeye Go-Getters' 4-H Club, Lancaster, Ky.*

### Better Farmers, Housewives, and Citizens.

After serving 10 years as a leader in 4-H club activities, I find myself more enthusiastic at the beginning of each new club year than I was in the previous one.

From a small club of 10 girls in the sewing project we have grown to an active membership in 1934 of 50 girls and boys, many of whom enrolled in more than one project.

To make a success of 4-H club work, it is necessary not only to interest the young people but to sell it to the parents and to the school authorities. Without the cooperation of principal and teachers it is difficult to have satisfactory group meetings and to carry on the work. School busses arriving for some of the pupils take members from each group, and thus it is necessary for club leaders and teachers to choose a period which will enable all members to be present with the least possible interference with school work.

4-H club work has a far greater influence upon the lives of its members and upon the community than mere completion of a project. Prize winning is not the aim of these clubs but rather the spirit of friendly competition, of learning better, easier, and more up-to-date methods of carrying on the business of living.

While we have sponsored nearly every listed project, we feel greater pride in our extra projects, such as developing the art of leadership among our active older club members and those who are beyond club age.

Two years ago we organized the 4-H Good Will Club, the object of which was to provide Christmas cheer for the unfortunate by collecting, repairing, and distributing toys and clothing. Many new garments, dolls, scrapbooks, and other articles were made by club members. The gifts were bestowed, not in the spirit of charity but of good will.

Last year our garden club members not only raised the family garden, but assisted in a community welfare garden and won second on garden-product display at the county fall festival.

To overestimate the value of 4-H club work in the development of rural youth into better farmers, housewives, and citizens would be impossible. Through the efforts of State and county extension workers in their club camps and junior week at the State university, many of our girls and boys have been inspired to enter college to acquire higher cultural and intellectual attainments. More than 20 of our members have entered business colleges or universities to continue their training. Among this number we have one teaching in our own school, an assistant county agent, a soil survey assistant, two farm managers, one registered nurse, five holding lucrative office positions, with others still in training.

One of our most helpful deeds was accomplished through the Good Will Club. The home of one of our members was destroyed by fire when the family was absent, so nothing was saved. Club members gave a shower for their benefit, presenting, in unique fashion, clothing, canned goods, vegetables, dishes, cooking utensils, and many articles so necessary in keeping house.

In social affairs committees are appointed to take charge of entertainment, refreshments, and serving; and, although assisted and advised by leaders, it is their party, and credit is given to them.

Altogether, 4-H club work is not only instructive and helpful, it is a very enjoyable part of the rural boys' and girls'



life.—Mrs. George Watts, 4-H club leader, Cynthiana, Ky.

## Recreation Has Its Place

Some 8 or 9 years ago, when district 4-H camps were held next door to me, I visited the camp as a neighbor and friend, and it was there that I got my inspiration to become a 4-H club leader. Possibly I haven't done much in my 4 years as a leader, but I have enjoyed every minute of the time spent for and with these young people, working with the definite aim of training boys and girls for future citizenship. They have never failed to be kind, courteous, respectful, and delightful to me at all times.

This year we are welcoming into our county a much-needed home demonstration agent and are expecting great things in 4-H club work through her assistance.

I have worked with about 200 boys and girls. My girls have nearly all taken sewing and nearly always completed their project. I have only a few boys, but they are the very pick of the county. Their project has been tobacco, and they have raised some very fine quality tobacco. They have won many prizes and received good money for their crop. I know, because I was there when the tobacco was sold.

We play some as well as work. We go on wiener roasts, hikes, picnics, and once took a trip to the northern end of our county to view the beauties of nature, known as the cliffs. This year we expect to continue these recreational activities.

With my group I have attended several district 4-H club camps and have enjoyed them as much as the children. These camps are worth while, for many of our farm girls and boys have so few pleasant privileges and the camps are educational as well as entertaining. I like camps with a large attendance, then we do not have to leave some good club member at home.

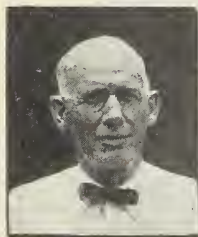
Several of my club girls have been to junior week held at Lexington each June, and they come home just bubbling over with enthusiasm from the good times they have had from the very minute of their arrival until the week is over, and they are always sorry to leave.

Our Fourth of July picnics are something else we look forward to. All the clubs in the county meet and enjoy games, stunts, and lunch together.

Our achievement day is, of course, the goal for which we have worked all the year, when we meet together again for all the clubs of the county to receive awards. I was awarded a lovely little pin this achievement day for leadership, and I surely do appreciate and treasure it.—Mrs. C. C. Miller, local club leader, Elkton, Ky.

## Challenge to Complacency

**"Training in Correct Thinking Is as Much a Part of Club Work as the Mechanical Part of Doing the Work", Says**



**GEORGE L. FARLEY,**  
State Club Leader,  
Massachusetts

**I** NEVER repeat the 4-H club pledge or hear it repeated that I do not paint a mental picture of some young person who has become interested in 4-H club work and starts out to carry

on a project. From the time that he enrolls and as long as he remains a club member and makes the club pledge a part of his life, he is working, probably unconsciously, under the well-known principle of education, "We learn to do by doing."

It is true that he may have a local leader to guide him to a certain extent, and he may have pamphlets and bulletins to assist him in some small measure, but, in very large part, that club member must think out many problems for himself. As time goes on, his hands become trained for larger service. Through service the heart grows loyal to home, club, community, and country. Each year good habits, offered him as a 4-H club member, make for better living.

Let it be understood that, in carrying out a project, training in correct thinking is just as much a part of the club project and just as necessary for success as is the mechanical part of actually doing the work. Probably in the beginning the club member, if he starts the work at all, becomes an imitator, but he will not be satisfied to be an imitator for any length of time, for imitation leads to greater interest to do something on one's own initiative. Finally, the interest grows to the point where real effort will drive the club member on to greater and greater performance.

Time has shown that not all who have carried on as imitators go beyond this stage of work. Again, not all of those whose interest has been aroused to some self-expression go on to make earnest personal effort. We probably have failed in club work to drive home the lesson that effort which does not bring the success desired shall count not as failure but as a spur to renewed effort along some other line.

One of the best teachers I ever had was my mathematics teacher of high-school

days. More than once have I heard him ask his pupils if they had solved a certain original problem in geometry. On being answered in the negative, he would inquire how long they had worked on the problem. Then, he would say, "Well, that is fine. Now that you know some of the ways that it cannot be solved, just go home and see if you can find the right way to do it." Truly, this psychology was sound, and our young people in 4-H club work should realize that first failure does not mean final failure.

It is also true that 4-H club leaders have made no effort to make the work vocational but have sought always to bring young people in contact with the very best things which have to do with agriculture and home economics. It has sought to bring out any latent abilities which the young person may possess. Oftentimes this has led the young person to take up this work either as his vocation or his avocation. Oftentimes, while still club members, young people have been spurred on by contact with ideals to earn money to buy material for the improvement of their project, to earn and save for higher education, or to improve home environment.

After all, one is really educated only insofar as he develops personal initiative. Education is a drawing-out and not a pouring-in process, and club work has demonstrated its ability to train young people in self-expression, both in thinking and acting. Ever since it was first established, 4-H club work has said to those who have enrolled, "Note thyself well to see wherein nature meant thee to excel."

**E**DGAR TROUTMAN, of Statesville, Iredell County, is one of the most versatile 4-H club members in North Carolina. When he began his club work about 5 years ago, he had an aversion to becoming a farmer. After successfully operating a number of 4-H projects, however, he not only is enthusiastic about farming but sees where it may be a most interesting and profitable life work.





Hugh Barnett of Brookings County, S. Dak., who won first place with his pen of lambs at the show and sale held January 14 to 16. Ninety-seven of the 105 who entered the contest completed their projects and made exhibits.

## Lambs Lure Club Boys

### Successful Feeding in South Dakota Attracts Wide Attention

A SUCCESSFUL lamb-feeding project begun in 1934 by six 4-H boys in Butte and Lawrence Counties, in the western part of South Dakota, has fast become one of the outstanding livestock projects in the State and today is attracting attention beyond the State boundaries.

These boys, under the direction of Beyer Aune, superintendent of the Government Experiment Station at Newell, and County Agents Floyd Collins of Butte and Carl Entorf of Lawrence County, each fed 15 lambs for 106 days and showed them in the newly created 4-H section of Lamb Feeders' Day at the experiment station, January 16, 1935. Each boy kept records and made a profit on the enterprise.

In 1935, 105 South Dakota boys and girls entered the expanded lamb-feeding project. Five or more members and a local leader constitute a club. Most of the lambs were obtained from the ranges

of western South Dakota through the South Dakota Cooperative Livestock Marketing Association. A few were natives. Each club member fed 15 lambs, weighed them in initially about October 1, ear-tagged them, and weighed each individually every 30 days thereafter through the duration of the feeding. Each member kept a record in a special book furnished by the South Dakota Extension Service and made a final report to his local leader or county agent by March 1.

The Tri-State Fat Lamb Show and Sale, sponsored by the Sioux Falls livestock interests and the Extension Service of the State College, which was held at Sioux Falls, January 14, 15, and 16, climaxed the project. This was the first event of its kind held in the Northwest, but the sponsors expressed the hope that it will become an annual event.

Only 4-H members entered in the lamb-feeding project in South Dakota,

northwestern Iowa, and northeastern Nebraska were eligible to enter their lambs in the show and sale. The sponsors offered cash premiums in four classes: (1) Pen of lightweight lambs; (2) pen of heavyweight lambs; (3) championship pens, grand and reserve, and (4) project result class (open to all pens). The show introduced a new feature in awarding the premiums—that of considering the best records made in the project. Gain in weight counted 20 percent; economy of gain, as shown by the records kept, 20 percent; placing at the Tri-State Show, 20 percent; record book and reports, 25 percent; and part taken by the member in meetings of his 4-H club, 15 percent.

The sponsors of the show said, "We feel that it is important not only to feed out a pen of lambs that will be attractive to the buyers and meet consumer demand, but that such factors as amount of daily gain on the lambs, cost of gain, and records kept by the club members are also important and should be considered in determining project winners." They expressed the purpose of the show as follows: "In promoting a 4-H lamb-feeding project, we sponsors believe that increased interest may be developed in lamb feeding throughout the territory, for club members enrolled in this project are feeding out their lambs under farm and feed-lot conditions just as their fathers would feed out a carload or more of lambs."

Much credit for the success of the project should be given to bankers who cooperated so splendidly in financing many of the members enrolled in the project. In counties where members were financed, a protective fund was set up to insure against any loss of lambs through injury or death. Each member financed contributed to this fund 5 percent of the delivery cost of the lambs, and at the end of the feeding period the balance in the fund was prorated back to the members in proportion to the amounts originally contributed by them.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY on research in extension education, Misc. Ext. Pub. 27, is now available for distribution in the Federal Extension Service, Washington, D. C. This circular, compiled by Lucinda Crile, Assistant, Extension Studies and Teaching, lists and briefly describes the reports of studies which have been assembled to date and also catalogs various extension theses prepared by graduate students.



# Local Cooperation Helps

## 4-H Club Members to Benefit From Adult Groups in Three Nebraska Counties

### Effective 4-H Committee

There are 30 members on the Douglas County 4-H committee, including 19 men and 11 women. Twenty-two of these represent the various rural communities, one the Omaha, Nebr., Senior Chamber of Commerce, two the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and five the Omaha Kiwanis Club. The whole committee met once during the year. Subcommittees were appointed on a voluntary basis. That is, the members of each subcommittee volunteered to serve on that committee. Committees were appointed for leaders' training meetings, health contest, fairs and shows, Ak-Sar-Ben, 4-H tours and picnics, and 4-H banquet committee. Each subcommittee was called together as their particular activity came up for consideration. A goal of 4-H enrollment was set at 600 with completions at 85 percent. The enrollments numbered 570, and they finished 80 percent.

The organization of the committee has created a greater feeling of responsibility among local people and local organizations with regard to the 4-H clubs.

After 2 years, we find the communities beginning to look to their 4-H committeemen for assistance and guidance in their 4-H activities.

The building of a program at the beginning of the year provides definite goals and makes it easier for all concerned to do a good job. A planned program provides a better-balanced program of work.

By having various organizations responsible for certain activities, a big saving in time and effort on the part of the agents is accomplished. It also makes it easier to plan definitely ahead. The junior chamber of commerce sponsors the county 4-H tour and picnic. The Omaha Kiwanis Club sponsors the county 4-H health contest and contributes about \$100 annually in prizes to winners of this contest.

The committeemen have very definitely assisted in the organization of clubs in their own communities. In some cases, they have been able to locate

These examples of what local groups are doing to aid 4-H club work, as described by three county agents, may serve as inspiration for others. L. I. Frisbie, State club leader of Nebraska, relayed them to the Review.

prospective clubs and get them organized when the county agents would have overlooked the possibility.

The committee as a whole met only once during the year to organize. As a result, the work of the committee has not been a burden to anyone. Yet by organizing the efforts of the group, good results have been obtained with a minimum of effort.—G. E. Scheidt, agricultural agent, Douglas County.

### One of the Four is Health

The Richardson County, Nebr., Medical Society volunteered to cooperate in making the physical examinations for the 4-H boys and girls, provided these individuals would visit their local medical and dental offices by appointment. In every case the boy or girl visited his family physician or dentist where examinations were made provided the examiner was a member of the county organization. If not, they were assigned to other local practitioners.

One hundred and thirty-seven boys and girls reported for the examinations, and these results were noted:

There were 258 different dental defects found, of which 128 could be corrected. Sixty-three different individuals were advised to visit dentists. There were 66 optical abnormalities found, of which 30 could be corrected and 35 were requested to visit their doctor. In the examination of eye, ear, nose, and throat, 153 abnormalities were found, and 91 were corrective. One hundred and ninety-six orthopedic conditions were found, for most of which suggestions were given at the time of the examination, and only seven were asked to return for further consultation. Ninety-two of the one hundred and

thirty-seven club members examined were given recommendations of a general nature.

The benefit derived from examinations of this type will be dependent upon the follow-up made by the parents and club members.—J. F. Hendricks, agricultural agent, Richardson County.

### Turkeys and More Turkeys

Late in May 1935 the local commercial creamery at O'Neill, Holt County, Nebr., suggested carrying out a 4-H poultry project whereby they would furnish turkey poults to 4-H club members with the requirement that they return 2 toms and 1 hen in the fall for each 20 poults delivered in the spring and that they follow 4-H methods in caring for their flocks.

As a result, more than 4,000 poults were placed with 113 club members within the county. During the summer several visits were made to each member by the agent and hatchery representatives of the company. Due to the season being somewhat advanced when the poults were placed, all members were advised to hold their birds for the Christmas market.

On Saturday, December 14, 1935, achievement day was held at O'Neill. All members and their parents were invited. Each member was entitled to enter one tom and one hen in the show as well as to compete in the judging contest. The judging contest consisted of placing a class each of live toms, hens, roosters, and pullets. A new feature so far as we were concerned was that during the noon hour these birds were dressed and later rejudged in the similar class as dressed market poultry. This made eight classes, and contestants were graded on placings only.

A lunch was served at noon followed by a six-reel motion picture showing educational poultry films and comedies. The final event on the program was a tour through the commercial produce plant where the visitors were given an opportunity to see how poultry is handled after it reaches a commercial plant.—F. M. Reece, agricultural agent, Holt County.



# The Old Corn Club

## Appeals to Indiana Boys



June in the cornfield of Lowell and Russell Hardin, Henry County, Ind. Eager boys, interested parents, good soil, and modern farm practices are factors that have contributed to the successful development of their 4-H corn-club project.

**T**HE 4-H corn club is the oldest club in Indiana and was the largest of the agricultural clubs in 1935, with 3,186 members enrolled in this project. The first year's work requires that 1 acre of corn be grown; the second year, 5 acres; the third year, 10 acres; and in the fourth, a field of not less than 10 acres. In addition to these minimum acreages, problems of management and marketing are included in the different years of work. A 4-H corn club manual and a record book are available to all 4-H corn club members.

Any county that includes corn as a major project in the adult extension program is encouraged to have a 4-H corn club. On this basis, 82 counties out of 92 in the State reported some corn-club work in 1935. The largest enrollment in any one county was in Rush County with 164 members. There are four activities which corn-club members are encouraged to participate in besides their regular club and county programs.

The first of these is the annual 4-H club round-up held at Purdue in May. Each county is eligible to enter a corn-judging team. In 1935, 42 teams took part in the contest. The contest includes placing three 10-ear exhibits, placing five single ears, scoring three single ears,

and taking an examination over the Indiana corn score card and corn production.

Then the boys are encouraged to exhibit at the State fair in September, at the International Livestock Show in December, and at the State corn show in January.

The record of Indiana 4-H club boys at the International is a good indication of the quality of corn being grown. Indiana corn club members won every placing in regions 7 and 8 in 1935, as well as the grand sweepstakes and reserve sweepstakes of the show. Indiana exhibitors also won the State corn club exhibit held in connection with the National 4-H Club Congress. This is a 5-peck exhibit entered by five club members from one county.

At the State 4-H Corn Club Show held at Purdue in January 125 10-ear and single-ear exhibits were entered. Premiums amounting to \$36 and 144 ribbons were offered by the Indiana Corn Growers' Association. Plans for the 1936 State show call for a shelled-corn class open to all young men in the State between the ages of 18 and 28, in addition to the regular 4-H classes.

Many 4-H corn club members in past years have grown more than 100 bushels of corn per acre. Allen Creek, a 4-H

club member of Union County, who was entered in the 5-acre contest in 1935, had an official yield of 110 bushels. This past year costs per bushel ranged between 20 to 30 cents, according to information obtained from record books belonging to the boys who exhibited in the State show.

Most of the 4-H corn club members in Indiana are also members of livestock clubs and, as a result, market their corn "on the hoof."

"With the present interest among Indiana farm boys in growing corn, the future supply of corn for feed, as well as for seed and exhibits, is unusually bright", says W. Robert Amick, in charge of 4-H club crop work.

## Community 4-H Fair A Local Opportunity

Kent County, Mich., 4-H clubs decided to hold their own club fair after two disastrous attempts to cooperate with local promotional affairs.

The village of Lowell invited the fair to come there for the exhibit and program. This village has a municipal park having a half-mile track, floodlighted football field, baseball fields, and a barn that would house 50 head of cattle. This town also has a live board of trade. The latter gave the county club council \$100 for expense money and then obtained 52 premiums, mostly merchandise. The city hall was used to house all exhibits excepting the livestock. A couple of local undertakers lent tents to cover the sheep and pig exhibits.

When all exhibits were placed the count showed 54 head of cattle, 39 head of sheep, 3 colts and a mare, 2 sows and 8 pigs, 11 pens of pullets, 4 to a pen. In addition, there were exhibits of clothing, canning, eggs, potatoes, handicraft, and food preparation work.

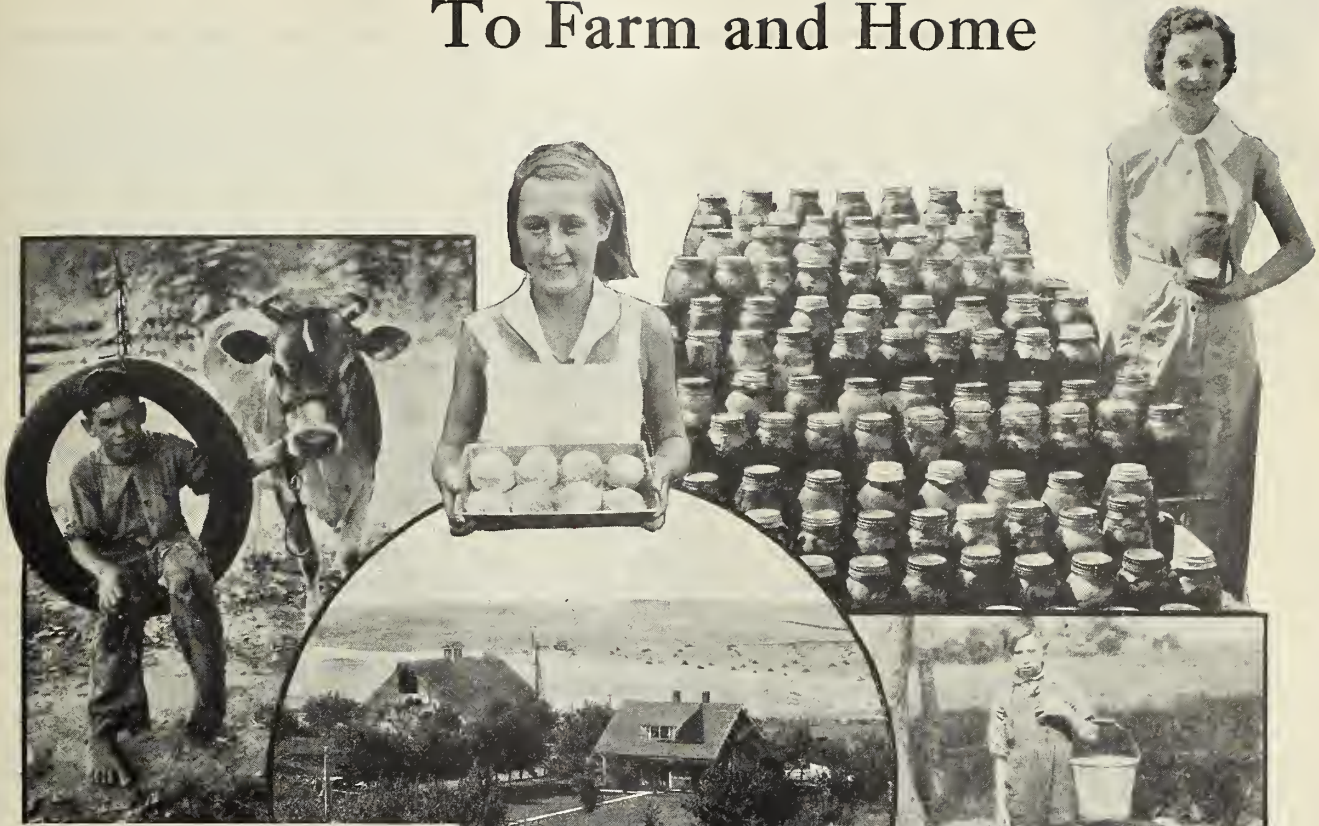
All exhibits were judged the first day and drew a good attendance. The showmanship contest, calf scramble, bicycle races, and ball games drew much attention. The evening program was held on the football field. A candle-lighting service opened the program which as usual impressed the audience. Then followed a 4-H club amateur program and a livestock parade. Two thousand people attended the evening program.

Those in charge wondered if people would come the second day. They did and were interested in the horse-pulling contest, the games, and exhibits. The total attendance was nearly 3,500 people.

The club fair has an invitation back to Lowell, and plans are under way for a bigger and better show in 1936.



# The 4-H Gateway To Farm and Home



WE all realize the value of 4-H club work in interesting rural young people in farm life, in assisting them in conducting useful projects, and providing social opportunities. Is it not possible, however, that we take these opportunities too much for granted? Do we fully appreciate that 4-H club work offers to rural youth an opportunity for the beginning of a life work, for the development of a farm enterprise, or the creation of a satisfying rural home? I believe that our country will attain, through the 4-H club membership of almost one million farm boys and girls, a stronger agricultural family. I can think of no greater opportunity for maintaining and developing an interested and understanding rural people than through the 4-H club members in their contacts with the farm home.

C. W. WARBURTON.







# My Point of View

## Is Recreation the Key?

In my opinion, we have a great problem in working out some means of maintaining the interests of 4-H club boys and girls over a period of 4 to 6 years. It is, to me, of greater importance than the problem of obtaining new enrollments.

I believe most county agents have been too busy during the last 2 years to spend much time looking for the missing link which would help maintain club memberships over longer periods. There is some probability that Mr. Stewart Knapp, of the American Playground and Recreation Association, offers a possible solution to the problem. His keynote is the binding of club members in their local organization through social activities sponsored for adolescent youth.

There is certainly a need for some thought and planning toward retaining 4-H club memberships, as well as obtaining new members, and this latter offers by far the smaller difficulty.—*C. R. Humphrey, county agricultural agent, Pittsburg County, Okla.*

## Goals Are Steadfast

Twenty-five years ago Cyril Hopkins said that the restoration of depleted soils must begin while some farmers are still prosperous.

The past 15 years have demonstrated the fact that soil depletion is highly accelerated when all farmers operate at an economic disadvantage as compared with other industries.

Under present conditions we have a double problem—the preservation and restoration of our soil resources and the achievement and maintenance of economic equality between agriculture and other industries.

As a nation we have made a splendid start toward the solution of these two problems. Every class of people in our population has become aware of loss of fertile land. The agricultural adjustments of the past 3 years point the way to economic equality for agriculture.

In the present situation, the constructive thought of every extension worker should be attainment of the goal, rather than continuation of a particular plan. Plans will change and be discarded. The present agricultural situation is proof of that. But, regardless of the plan, let no one lose sight of the goal—the preservation and restoration of the soil, and economic equality for agriculture.—*L. A. Eberlein, county agent, Union County, S. Dak.*

## Drama Appeals to Youth

The Scott County (Iowa) Farm Bureau Drama Club was first started in 1929 with the idea of obtaining money for the respective club gatherings by charging admission. However, the result and benefits have extended much further than this initial goal. The club members have found the drama work to be helpful in assisting the boys and girls in the township to become acquainted and work with each other. It has also given the 4-H'ers ability to speak and act naturally before the public groups.

The local drama-club group has not only presented plays in the county, but also during Farm and Home Week, held at the Iowa State College in Ames. The boys and girls also competed in a State dramatic contest which was held at Iowa City, Iowa, in the spring of 1934.

There is no question but that the activities of the Scott County Farm Bureau Drama Club has served to interest the 4-H club members in drama work too. During the past 3 years the 4-H club boys and girls of their respective townships have cooperated in presenting at least one play during the winter.

A total of 15 members made up the initial group. From the year of organization up to the present time, it has increased to a membership of nearly 100 young people. Recently the name of the organization and its constitution were changed to adapt it to a junior farm bureau. However, even under the newly organized group, the drama project continues to be one of the major activities of the club. Each winter, dating from 1929, the young people of the club who are interested in dramatics are active in presenting plays at different points in the county.

The farm bureau members, 4-H club members, and young people of the county are convinced that drama work can be one of the most valuable and worth-while activities in an extension program if it is really given due consideration by people in the community.—*Irvin Edwards, county club agent, Scott County, Iowa.*

## Direction or Stimulation

Do we develop the initiative side of 4-H club work as much as we should? Or are we prone to do too much arranging, leaving the club member nothing to do but follow directions? It seems that developing initiative should receive considerable emphasis in our club program. The subject-matter information the club member assimilates may not be particularly valuable should he change to some other sphere of activity later in life, but the habit of being a hustler will be valuable in any walk of life.

It is sometimes easier to arrange a definite line of action than it is to stimulate the boys and girls to think for themselves, but that does the members no good. I believe we can hardly overemphasize the value of developing initiative in the boys and girls, at the same time, of course, retaining the spirit of cooperation.—*E. M. Hauser, county club agent, Malheur County, Oreg.*

## Earning Power

The financial value of 4-H club work is of increasing importance to rural people in our county, especially during this time when earning power has been reduced. Club projects fall into three distinct classes. One class includes the activities that result in direct cash earnings, such as the agricultural projects. Another class includes the projects which result in savings such as those brought about by repairing and making things at home. The third class includes the projects which have an increase in value as the years go by, such as the growth of dairy cattle from one year to the next and the growth of forest trees. Chemung County club members have taken part in all three types of projects. The State and county fairs have provided a further source of income.—*E. C. Grant, club agent, Chemung County, N. Y.*





The tops—10 high steers in the exhibit made by the 1935 4-H steer club members. They sold at auction for an average of \$12.90 per hundred pounds. The grand champion, on the extreme right, brought 16 cents per pound to Wendell Roberts.

If You Would Know What Interests  
Older 4-H Club Members, Read About

## Ohio's Hoof and Horn Club

**A**N INCREASED interest is being manifested in a project for older club boys on the farms known as the "Clinton County Hoof and Horn Club." The project was organized in 1933 and is conducted under the supervision of the county agent and the adult calf club committee. The older club members maintain a separate organization, and each member is required to feed at least five steer calves, whereas the 4-H club members are required to feed only one calf with the maximum of three head. The ages for this older group range from 20 to 30 years.

The first year of the Hoof and Horn Club activity found the members in the lead among the exhibitors at the Ohio State Fair. They captured premier honors at the show by producing the champion carload of fat cattle and the champion fat steer in the commercial cattle division.

Not only have the hoof and horn steers provided an optical feast for the ringside appraisers, but, by scientific feeding and handling by their young owners, they have written livestock history for the county, and the club members have held up a standard of excellency for older and more experienced husbandmen to emulate.

Perhaps some of the achievements of this group may be attributed to the

start made in 1932 when the initial 4-H calf club was organized. The range weight of the first group of 103 steers was about 424 pounds on October 15. Just a year later, at the Baltimore Livestock Show, these steers showed an average gain of 605 pounds per calf, with a total weight of 1,029 pounds per steer.

At the Baltimore show, with 40 steers reserved for individual classes, the 4-H group claimed honors for the first prize for the heavy carload and the third prize for the light carload in the commercial classes. More than 100 exhibitors were entered in this competition. In addition, they won 5 of the first 10 places, including the reserve champion, in the individual classes.

In the past 4 years, members of this project have exhibited and marketed 176 tons of choice beef, and they are now well on the way with another season of feeding. Already 62 boys and girls in the county are feeding 144 selected Hereford and Shorthorn steer calves for the 1936 show and sale. With the completion of this year's work, 515 animals will have been through the hands of these youthful feeders.

Five hundred of the 515 calves have been purchased cooperatively through order-buying or terminal commission agencies. This is just one of the educational features connected with the

4-H club members in Clinton County, Ohio, found feeder-calf projects so attractive that when they reached the club age limit they organized the Hoof and Horn Club and have developed a continuation of the project. W. L. Bluck, county agricultural agent, relates their experience and achievements.

project. Many of the boys and girls have been financed through the Lebanon Production Credit Association, learning the uses and value of sound agricultural credit. In the past 4 years, others have been aided by similar extensions of credit, and never has there been a failure to repay promptly.

Additional educational features are connected more directly with the feeding and management of the animal, training for the show ring, tours or visits to other similar projects, and the profitable engagement in a farming enterprise.

Any attempt to measure the results of the feeder-calf project in Clinton County, Ohio, in terms of pounds of beef or dollars of profit and loss would be false. Such evaluation would be deceptive to the true value in terms of character, self-reliance, thrift, and efficiency on the part of the individual club members.

**T**HE use of Korean and Kobe Lespedeza in Logan County, Ky., has spread in the last 5 years to practically every farm in the county. Birds and other agents have spread the seed even to the waste lands until these legumes are found on nearly every acre in the county, reports County Agent C. L. Hill.



## Alabama Counties Improve Dairy Stock Through 4-H Clubs



The results of 6 years in 4-H club work. Agnes Keeling is a splendid example of the interest that 4-H club members are taking in the dairy project in Etowah County, Ala.

ALABAMA counties are making rapid strides toward improving their dairy cattle. Featured in this improvement is the work of 4-H club members, Future Farmers of America members, and others interested in the welfare of the county.

In Etowah County, the boys and girls, cooperating with their County Agent L. L. Self, and Louie Usry, a big-hearted farmer, are aiding in the general improvement of dairy stock throughout the entire county.

Each male calf that is dropped on the Usry farm is given to the county agent who, in turn, gives the calf to some boy or girl or a farmer. The individual receiving the calf agrees to raise the animal to maturity and provide it for use in breeding cows in the community at a minimum charge. During the past 4 years, about 30 bull calves have been placed under this plan.

As a result of this bit of generous cooperation, farmers and young people alike are more interested in raising the calves and improving the home milk supply. Not only have the 4-H club boys and girls taken to the calf club, but some have established for themselves a small but growing dairy herd.

4-H club work in Chambers County has greatly stimulated the quality of

dairy animals raised by club members and farmers, reports H. C. Heath, the county agent who has assisted the club members in this outstanding work with dairy calves during the last 6 years. The purchase and successful raising of excellent calves by club members has encouraged their fathers and other farmers in improving their dairy cows.

One result of the stimulation is the sale of between \$50,000 and \$75,000 worth of purebred cattle by the farmers and 4-H club members each year.

Another accomplishment credited to 4-H club work in the county is that farmers and boys alike know more about the qualifications of a good dairy animal than ever before. This educational work was brought about by an annual county-wide calf show. The judges inspect the animals, pointing out the good and poor points of each individual.

At the completion of the county show, a number of animals are selected to be sent to the State fairs to compete for prizes. They are exhibited in the name of the county association. In addition to being a good advertisement for the quality of Chambers County dairy stock, \$3,471 in prizes has been returned to the exhibitors.

furnished by the parents. In 1931 we felt that the club had outgrown the one room. We then asked permission of the school board for the use of the school, which they not only granted but also gave us the use of all the school equipment we might need. The board also pays for busses to transport the 4-H boys and girls to and from our county fair. It is interesting to note that the local 4-H club has brought back four silver cups from the county fair which now adorn the trophy case at the school.

This year our club had an enrollment of 96 girls, and they scored 100 percent in completing their projects. The club met one day each week during vacation. They would meet at 9:30 a. m., divide into groups according to their project, each group under the direction of an assistant leader. With the exception of two, these leaders were older club members. They would work until 11:45, at which time they were dismissed for lunch until 12:30. They were then called together for singing and games. At 1:30 they were back in their rooms ready to work until 3:30. At 3:45 they were assembled for a business meeting. Parents were called in to discuss and help outline the summer's work. The girls quite often served afternoon tea for mothers and friends. The club takes part in every county-wide 4-H club activity such as tours, picnics, and camps.

Not long ago the 4-H clubs presented to the school a Logan elm to be planted on the school lawn. This tree was propagated from the old historical Logan elm. At the foot of this tree will be placed a stone with a bronze plate bearing the words "4-H Clubs—1935." At this ceremony some 600 people were present, and we hope this will inspire others to go and do likewise.

In this little narrative we have mentioned only a few of our high lights. We could write volumes about the worthwhile things done by these clubs in the past 14 years. The boys' club is growing. It now has 42 members, all of whom exhibit at the county fair. We have one of our best and busiest farmers as the boys' local adviser.

We feel that local advisers are needed, but they must work with the county extension agents, who are invaluable in bringing to us the help we need so much. They are a connecting link between the local club and the State office.

We know that any community that has active 4-H clubs is laying the foundation for a bigger and better community life.

## Saga of a Local Leader

(Continued from page 49)

boys and girls of the community, 4 years of 4-H club work is their ticket of admission.

This banquet has grown from year to year until this year we had 269 people seated at our tables. An interesting fact about this year's banquet was that it was entirely financed by efforts of the 4-H dramatic club.

Last year, following the banquet, we had group singing and folk games. Everyone seemed to have such a jolly time that the question was asked, "Why can't we have these games more often for

both old and young?" And so a committee was organized to study the ways and means. The school board was asked for the use of the school auditorium one night each month. Our county 4-H leader was asked to direct the games and old-time dancing with the result that we now have listed on our community calendar a "Night of Fun" each month, and it is truly so.

From 1929 to 1931, all meetings were held in our own 4-H clubroom. This room was given for the use of the club by one of our local merchants and was



## Extension Courses for Home-Economics Workers

Special 3-week courses in home-economics extension methods and home-management extension are to be offered in connection with the 1936 summer session at the Oregon State College of Agriculture. The courses are scheduled to begin immediately following the annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association at Portland, Oreg., July 5 to 7, inclusive, thereby making it possible for home-economics extension workers to combine attendance at the meetings of their professional association with a short period of systematic study of extension teaching problems.

Mary Rokahr and Gladys Gallup, of the Federal Extension Service, will conduct the courses. In addition to serving as a county home demonstration agent in Nebraska, as State home demonstration leader in Wyoming, and as Federal home-management specialist, Miss Rokahr previously has taught courses in extension methods at Wisconsin, Louisi-

siana, and Oregon. Miss Gallup has for the past year been engaged in home-economics extension research in the Federal extension office, and prior to that time served as home-management extension specialist in the State of Washington.

Inquiries regarding the 1936 extension courses at Oregon should be addressed to Thelma Gaylord, acting State home demonstration leader, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oreg.

## Montana Clubs Reorganized by Radio

Through the cooperation of the owners of five radio stations, county extension agents, club members, leaders, and parents in Montana, the State 4-H club department carried out a unique fall 4-H club reorganization program November 2, 1935. The extension agents were extremely busy inaugurating the new wheat-production-control program, summarizing the year's activities for the annual report, and other extension activities. It

was almost impossible for them to spend any great amount of time on a State-wide reorganization program. The problem was to get the greatest possible number of clubs reorganized in a short space of time with as little assistance from extension agents as possible. After getting the approval of extension agents for a plan of reorganization by radio, the State club leaders contacted all radio stations in the State, and they immediately offered free time to put on programs. Three were independent stations and two on the N. B. C. chain. Extension agents in the counties where radio stations were located agreed to take charge of putting on programs. The program was made to serve two purposes, that of joining in on the National Achievement Day program set for November 2 and the reorganization of Montana 4-H clubs.

The State 4-H club office prepared a series of three circular letters, one for each 4-H club leader in the State, which were sent direct to the county extension agents for their signature and to be mailed by the agent to the club leaders.

These letters explained the general plan for fall 4-H reorganization, emphasized its importance, urged 100 percent reenrollment of every club, and gave the broadcast schedules. They urged 4-H members and leaders to call a meeting at a home equipped with a good radio, listen to the National 4-H Achievement Day program, the Montana 4-H reorganization program, and, immediately following, elect officers for 1936, select leaders, and report this information on cards provided their county agent.

Reports indicate that the reorganization-by-radio campaign resulted in a big percentage of the clubs in the State being reorganized this fall. Two main reasons were behind the idea. First, it was felt that by getting as many clubs reorganized as possible in the fall the agents and club leaders would be relieved of a lot of work next spring at the time the peak load of extension programs comes along; and second, by getting leaders definitely assigned to clubs in the fall it would be possible to hold 4-H leader and officer training schools during the early spring.



JUST 22 years ago, in 1914, this group of California 4-H club boys stood, with Secretary of Agriculture Houston, Dr. C. B. Smith, and B. H. Crocheron, in front of the old Department of Agriculture Building in Washington, D. C. They had come all the way from California and were the project winners from that State on a "transcontinental tour." Their trip carried them from home through several of the Western States, on into the Central States, and then up into New England. On the return trip they visited many of the Southern States.

For 3 years this trip was the outstanding award for excellency in project work among California boys. In the 3 years, 73 boys made the trip which was completed in 30 days.

During November 1935, a reunion of these three groups was held by the Extension Service on the campus of the university, and 21 returned to renew old acquaintanceships. The majority of these former 4-H club members are engaged in agricultural activities, are married, and are the heads of families. They were united in their expression of appreciation of 4-H club work. In the back row, from left to right: Dr. C. B. Smith (1), now assistant director of the Extension Service; B. H. Crocheron (3), now director of extension work in California, and Secretary Houston (5).

PAMLICO COUNTY, N. C., home demonstration clubs have a popular magazine exchange. More than 200 people have read some of the magazines which have been contributed by the club women and their friends. The county home demonstration agent carries the magazines from one community to another.





## Eight Years of Garden Contests in Oklahoma Bring

## Results That Count

**T**HE OKLAHOMA garden contest in 1935 was the most successful, from every standpoint, of any since 1928, the initial year of the contest.

An Oklahoma farm magazine cooperates with the Oklahoma Extension Service in this contest by giving cash prizes to the winning individuals and clubs in each of the four extension districts of the State. During the 8 years of the contest a total of \$5,580 has been awarded in prizes to contestants.

The basis of award in the State garden contest is a total score comprised of the garden score, the garden record score, and the canning budget score.

The enrollment in 1935 was 6,100 as compared to an enrollment of 2,783 in the first year of the contest. The counties having the largest enrollment of white contestants in 1935 were: Bryan, 429; Muskogee, 236; Oklahoma, 230; Payne, 211; Roger Mills, 196; Stephens, 195; and Pontotoc, 185. The greatest enrollment of colored contestants was in Muskogee County, 353. Okfuskee County was a close second with 341.

In the first year of the contest, 1928, 2,155 gardens were judged. By 1935 this number had increased to 4,596.

Certificates are awarded to all contestants whose gardens are scored, who turn in garden records and make perfect scores of 175 on their canning budgets. In 1928 only 23 certificates were awarded whereas in 1935 the number increased to 548.

The following figures give some idea of the increasing importance of the State garden contest:

	1928	1935
Quarts of vegetables canned.....	498, 157	1, 159, 000
Estimated value of vegetables consumed in the fresh state.....	\$278, 300	\$610, 000
Estimated value of vegetables stored in the fresh state.....	\$139, 150	\$213, 500

The proper selection and arrangement of vegetables in the garden have been some of the most outstanding improvements during the years in which the garden contest has been conducted.

County-wide and district garden tours are common. In some counties garden tours are conducted by individual farm women's clubs in their respective territories. Such tours are conducted during the height of the garden season. Those who make the tours become acquainted with new vegetables and cultural practices, learn to identify insects and diseases, exchange helpful ideas concerning the garden work, and learn by what methods their neighbors have attained more success.

Vegetable shows, like garden tours, may be community-, district-, or county-wide. The shows afford the opportunity for gardeners to see how their results compare with those of their neighbors, help them to become familiar with new vegetables, and permit the gardeners to exchange ideas.

Contestants are encouraged to raise at least two new vegetables each year; that

is, two vegetables which they have not previously grown. Among some of the new vegetables commonly grown are wilt-resistant tomatoes, tender-green Swiss chard, edible soybeans, New Zealand spinach, Chinese cabbage, and tepary beans. The use of wilt-resistant tomatoes has become more common during the last few years, and as a result tomatoes are raised in spite of drought conditions.

The depression seems to have taught people the importance of taking care of what they have. In Oklahoma County 165 garden demonstrators practiced the live-at-home program in 1935 by saving seed from at least three vegetables. Similar reports have come in from other counties.

Both surface irrigation and subirrigation are becoming more common as a result of the contest, according to the home demonstration agents. Mrs. Walter Jacobs of Beaver County had a garden which was a good example of what can be accomplished by the use of subirrigation tile. About one-fourth of the garden was tiled, and the rest was watered by surface irrigation. Although all of the garden was planted at the same time, the part irrigated by tile was at least a week ahead of the other portion. Mrs. Jacobs says: "The tile part is easy to care for. I can start the water in the tile, then do my evening work; while with the surface irrigation I have to be on the job all the time. Then, too, so much less hoeing is necessary on tiled ground than on the other."

There was a time when a patch of turnips was considered a fall garden, but that time is gone. By having long-lived vegetables properly arranged and planted in the spring, they carry over through the summer and fall. If the short-lived vegetables are arranged on one side of the garden, the ground is left available for subsequent plantings of other vegetables. By taking advantage of proper selection and arrangement, the gardener can have a good garden in the fall under average conditions.

### Tenth National 4-H Club Camp

The 1936 National 4-H Club Camp will be held in Washington during the period June 18 to 24, inclusive. The formal opening of the camp is scheduled for 8 p. m., June 17. All delegates and leaders should plan to reach Washington prior to that hour in order to attend that meeting.



# Safe and Sound

## Minnesota Adds Safety to 4-H Health Program

THE appalling increase in automobile accident deaths and injuries and the many fatalities and injuries as the result of careless handling of home and farm equipment and machinery is a serious problem confronting rural people. It is so closely connected with the protection of health that a safety project was added to the program of activities of boys' and girls' 4-H clubs in Minnesota in 1935.

This new activity has met with a wonderful response on the part of 4-H members and their parents. The Hill City 4-H Club in Aitkin County reports that every one of its 114 members has done something in safety work. A great many other local 4-H clubs report having devoted parts of the program of several meetings for discussion on "safety" topics.

Twenty-eight counties carried safety demonstration contests at county fairs and sent the winning demonstrator to the final safety demonstration contest at the State fair. District 4-H safety demonstration contests were held in connection with the 4-H club weeks at Morris and Crookston.

LeVonne Halvorson, of Elbow Lake, was awarded a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago for having made the most outstanding record in this activity during the year. In her story, LeVonne tells of some of the interesting things she has done during the year:

I have learned to drive our automobile more carefully. I have prevented people from slipping on our rugs by pasting strips of rubber and oilcloth on the under side of our small rugs; repaired steps on the back porch; and labeled bottles of poison, placing them in a safe place. I have encouraged nine members of our club to write "safety" stories, and have given several safety demonstrations at our 4-H club meetings, at the county fair, and at the State fair. I won a life-saving badge and saved a 10-year-old boy from probable drowning.

Norma Johnson, of Lowry, reports:

Persuaded dad to buy rubber, non-skid pads for basement steps. We bought a fire extinguisher to hang in a handy place to use in case of fire, and a serious fire was prevented. I bought a rubber mat for the bathtub. Helped take "safety test" in our 4-H club. Have learned to drive an automobile more carefully with lights and brakes tested. Have learned "first aid" which I have used several times. Led a discussion on "safety" at a 4-H meeting.

Dean Harris, of Dakota County, writes:

I have checked electrical wiring in our house; found a safe place for broken glass, old tin cans, and the like; repaired steps and loose boards, and sanded icy walks; acted on safety committee in our 4-H club; warned against setting useless fires; found a safe place for pitchforks and other tools in the barn, and acted as lifeguard at camp.

Laura Wallace, of Aitkin County, picked up a lot of rusty nails, labeled cans of gasoline, learned to walk on correct side of highway, and learned not to drink from open springs unless they were absolutely clean.

Clarence Jackson of Ramsey County has given talks on safety and has learned to read signs "Drive Slow."

Elizabeth Cooper of Stearns County learned to be careful with fire and has learned first aid.

## Wisconsin to Resume

## Professional Improvement Courses

The University of Wisconsin will again offer, in connection with the 1936 summer session, courses especially designed to meet the needs of extension workers interested in professional improvement. According to I. L. Baldwin, assistant dean, college of agriculture, University of Wisconsin, three special extension courses will be given; namely, extension methods, extension administration and supervision, and home-economics extension problems. These courses will be given on a 3-week basis to meet the demands of extension workers who are unable to be away from their work for a longer period. Also, provision will be made for those who are able to continue throughout the regular 6-week summer session.

In addition to the special extension courses, several other 3-week courses will be offered in those subject-matter fields thought to be of greatest interest to extension workers at this time, such as rural sociology, agricultural economics, and foods. A wide range of subject-matter courses will be open to those staying for the regular summer session.

David Markusen of Carlton County learned to drive a car more carefully, to dim lights, and always to be courteous.

Olaf Anfinson of Fillmore County has learned many rules for driving an automobile safely, has learned fire prevention, also the safe way of walking on the road or street.

Betty Levik of Martin County says: "I have learned how to take care of gasoline cans. When painting or varnishing, I don't leave paint or varnish-soaked rags in a pile which might start a fire."

Lillian Strand of Stevens County says she learned not to cut street corners; to keep the playground in good condition, and to avoid injury from wire fences.

The Angus 4-H club of west Polk County learned the safe use of electrical appliances, oil stoves, matches, axes, and scissors. They have collected broken glass, rusty nails, and the like; and 20 members have written safety stories.

Other members reported having learned safe ways of handling livestock sires on the farm and avoiding accidents of all kinds in handling livestock.

The most common safety work reported was that of driving automobiles more carefully.

M. C. Wilson, in charge of extension studies and teaching, Federal Extension Service, will assist with the 1936 Wisconsin extension courses. When he assisted with the extension courses given for 1929-31, as many as 30 extension workers from 11 widely separated States were in attendance.

W. W. Clark, assistant county-agent leader and professor of extension education, will collaborate with Mr. Wilson in giving the courses in extension methods and extension administration and supervision.

The course in home-economics-extension problems will be given by Mrs. Luella Mortenson, formerly home demonstration leader in Wisconsin and prior to that an extension worker in Wyoming and Kansas.

If attendance at the 1936 summer session justifies, it is probable that other professional improvement courses of interest to extension workers will be added in the 1937 and succeeding summer sessions.

Extension workers interested in the 1936 extension courses should write to I. L. Baldwin, assistant dean, college of agriculture, Madison, Wis.



## IN BRIEF . . . . .

### Popular Project

"Kentucky women have shown unusual interest in their home demonstration project, 'the well-groomed woman'", reports Myrtle Weldon, State leader in home demonstration work. "It was started less than 3 years ago at the request of some counties, and this year 11 counties requested this project. The study of themselves as personalities, the study of their personal grooming, the conscious efforts to improve their appearance through attention to their skin, hair, and hands have made a tremendous appeal", says Miss Weldon.

### Horses

In some townships in Sargent County, N. Dak., in 1935, from 75 to 100 percent of the horses were treated for bots, the common horse parasite which reduces the working capacity of the animals. More than 3,000 horses belonging to 400 farmers were given the bot treatment in a program conducted by the county agent in cooperation with the extension veterinarian and local practicing veterinarians.

### Doubled

Assistant county farm and home agents in Mississippi have been giving one-half of their time to 4-H club work. It is reported that enrollment this past fall far exceeded all former records with some counties more than doubling the number of boys and girls in club work.

### Record

"Conservation of our Natural Resources" was the theme of the general assembly of the eighth annual State 4-H boys' convention and short course at Iowa State College. A total of 558 boys and 103 local leaders from 71 counties were registered. This was a record attendance.

### Cutting State Lines

Down on the border between Virginia and Tennessee at Bristol, such things as State lines are forgotten on 4-H achievement day. The event is sponsored by the chamber of commerce and the businessmen of the town, and more than 1,200 members of 4-H clubs in Washington County, Va., and Sullivan County, Tenn., attended on October 25, 1935.

Awards for outstanding club work were made by local merchants and for

the most part consisted of goods, such as feed, clothing, farm equipment, and for the two best club secretaries' books the local baking company gave the secretary of each club a large cake.

Bristol is credited with being one of the outstanding cities cooperating with and supporting 4-H club work in Virginia.

### The Centennial

More than 1,970 Texas farm families have already enrolled in the Texas centennial farm and home demonstration contest conducted by the Extension Service as a part of the centennial celebration. Contestants were enrolled in the contest on the basis of any one improvement made in the home or on the farm and will be scored on a possible 10,000 points. These demonstrations are marked with a uniform marker.

### Discussion

A new circular, How to Conduct Group Discussion, outlines the plan used so successfully in Wisconsin, discusses in detail the problems presented by a discussion group, and thus furnishes a valuable handbook for those interested in the discussion method. It is written by A. F. Wileden and H. L. Ewbank and designated Wisconsin Extension Circular 276.

### Student Aid

Nine students at South Dakota Agricultural College have been aided in their educational efforts by loans from a scholarship fund set up by 4-H club members in 1931. The loan fund was established and authorized by the State Local Leaders' Association and now has in its circulating fund \$495.61. Loans are repaid after graduating from college.

### Farm Electricity

An increase of approximately 175 percent in the number of American farms electrified during 1935, compared with the previous year, was announced today by Morris L. Cooke, Administrator of Rural Electrification. Estimates point to a new peak in rural electrification activity in 1936.

### Well Done

In Monroe County, Ind., last spring 218 boys and 564 girls enrolled in 4-H club projects. Last fall 214 boys and 541 girls completed their projects. A record of 96.55 percent completed their work.

## AMONG OURSELVES

W. A. LLOYD, of the Federal Extension Service, and Wallace Kadderly, Western Farm and Home Hour radio program director, were on the train recently stopped by a snowslide near Donner, Calif. Several persons were injured, but Lloyd and Kadderly missed the snowslide by seconds.

ROY O. WESTLEY has joined the Arizona Extension Service staff as specialist in agronomy and irrigation practices. Mr. Westley has had 13 years experience in Minnesota, Washington, and Wyoming.

WINIFRED S. PERRY of Essex Junction, Vt., has been appointed State boys' and girls' club agent at large.

T. A. ERICKSON, Minnesota State 4-H club leader, has been elected a lifemember of the State Agricultural Society in recognition of his contribution to the agriculture of the State through the 4-H clubs. Editorially, a newspaper says: "Kindly, sympathetic, and cultured, he has left the imprint of clean, decent citizenship and character on the minds of thousands of farm boys and girls with whom he has come in contact during the last 15 years."



HOME Demonstration Agent Mary Louise Scott and County Agent H. B. Cravens of Breathitt County, Ky., on the way to a 4-H club meeting. A large part of the country roads are creek beds, so that it is not unusual to have the water up to the stirrups.

AS A RESULT of the lessons on safety in the home, 4,515 Nebraska families have made a systematic search for hazards in their homes. Five thousand five hundred and twenty project members reported that they are observing more safety precautions.



# THE LOCAL LEADER AND THE EXTENSION SERVICE

**C. B. SMITH**

**Assistant Director, Extension Service**

**W**E, as public agents of the Government teaching improved farm and home practices, desire to give credit to the more than 400,000 volunteer local leaders—men and women—who so ably aid us in our efforts. To them belongs the credit of holding together our county organizations over long periods of time between visits of the extension agents and during those difficult intervals when the county may be without an extension representative.

**I**T is not unusual to find local leaders who have voluntarily given of their own time and effort over periods of 10 or more years, and from 10 to 40 days a year, as do some of the 4-H club leaders who tell of their experiences in this issue. They are primarily men and women in whom local people have faith—men and women who have ability and have succeeded in their business, public-spirited men and women who give of their best and find joy in it. They have contributed their ideas to the carrying out of most of our extension programs. . . . In 4-H club work, in home demonstration work, and in county agent work, they have served faithfully and well. They open their homes for extension meetings and their farms for extension demonstrations. They have contributed much toward better farm and home making, better rural living, a more attractive countryside and rural life. Without the assistance of these public-spirited, efficient local leaders, the work of extension agents would be greatly restricted and slowed down and the cost immensely increased.

**I**T is to the local extension leaders—men and women who have an ability to cooperate, who have successfully demonstrated their faith in rural life, and who can stimulate others—that we offer our thanks and appreciation, echoed by every extension worker. . . . We cannot reward them as they deserve, but we know that they find their reward in the satisfaction of serving and of offering a friendly hand to their neighbors and to us.

**LEADERS HAVE FAITH  
AND ABILITY**

**REWARD IN SERVICE**



# . . . for Better Farm Homes and Farm Buildings

## Take out an F. H. A. Insured MODERNIZATION LOAN



Wise planning converted the ramshackle farm house (pictured above) into the livable, valuable property shown at right. Modernization work of this type may be financed with an F. H. A. insured loan, available at local financial institutions.



THESE loans may be used to construct or remodel outbuildings, such as a more productive dairy or a larger poultry house . . . to prevent your property from deteriorating and to forestall expensive repair bills . . . to provide your family with new home comforts and conveniences (a modern kitchen or bathroom, or an addition to the house.)

Modernization loans, in amounts up to \$2,000, are being made to farmers by local banks who are cooperating with the Federal Housing Administration. Loans are repayable out of income over a period which may run as long as 5 years. Interest charges under the Modernization Credit Plan, which are fixed by regulations, are lower than customarily charged for installment loans of this type.

*Inquire at your local bank or any F. H. A. approved financial institution, or write direct for further information to—*

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Timely repairs would have prevented this condition.



An F. H. A. Insured Modernization Loan—repaid in convenient seasonal installments—allows the farmer to increase the value of his property and forestall more expensive repair bills.

